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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/044,296	01/10/2002	Chris D. Constantinides	56783	6836
21874	7590	01/24/2008	EXAMINER	
EDWARDS ANGELL PALMER & DODGE LLP			CHAO, ELMER M	
P.O. BOX 55874			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/044,296	CONSTANTINIDES, CHRIS D.
	Examiner Elmer Chao	Art Unit 3737

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 16 October 2007.
- 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-3,6-25,27 and 37-42 is/are pending in the application.
 - 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-3,6-25,27 and 37-42 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. Acknowledgement is made of Applicant's amendment filed 10/16/2007.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments filed 10/16/2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.
3. Regarding Applicant's arguments with respect to the Judd and Berg references, Examiner respectfully directs Applicant's attention to the Response to Arguments section in the Office Action dated 5/15/2007, where Examiner has explained how Judd and Berg in combination serve to teach the limitations as described in claim 1. Examiner would like to reiterate that the invention as described in claim 1 is taught fully by Judd and Berg because the contrast agent taught by Berg would perform the functions as specified in the claims.
4. Regarding Applicant's arguments with respect to the Foo reference, Examiner asserts that Foo provides ample support for one of ordinary skill in the art to include distinguishing between infarcted tissue and a blood pool. Examiner notes that Judd alone teach identifying infarcted tissue, which would include distinguishing infarcted tissue from the blood pool of a ventricular cavity. Foo merely provides additional supportive evidence in showing that one of ordinary skill in the art would intend to provide contrast specifically between a blood pool and myocardial tissue.
5. Specifically regarding Applicant's arguments with respect to Judd, Examiner would like to point out that the distinction between the present invention and Judd as

described in page 9 top paragraph of the Arguments filed 10/16/2007 enumerates specifics about the present invention which are not recited in the independent claims of the instant application.

6. Regarding Applicant's arguments with respect to the Weissleder reference, Applicant's attention is directed above to the explanation of the Judd, Berg, and Foo references.

7. Regarding Applicant's newly added claims 41-42, a new grounds of rejection has been provided.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

8. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

9. **Claims 1-3, 6, 7, 9, 12-22, 24, and 37-42** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Judd et al. (U.S. 5,910,112) in view of Berg et al. (U.S. 5,128,121), further in view of Foo (U.S. 2002/0087067).

Regarding **claims 1-3, 6, 7, 9, 12-22, 24, and 37-39**, Judd '112 teaches a method of evaluating biological tissue by imaging it with ^{23}Na or ^{39}K magnetic resonance and a magnetic resonance system for ^{23}Na or ^{39}K MRI, where the tissue is cardiac tissue, where a study is made of the subject's heart and the cardiac tissue is

identified as normal, injured or infarcted, where the subject has or had a cardiac or cardiovascular disorder, and manipulating echo time (TE) so as to assist in identifying infarcted myocardial tissue (C1, L15-18; C3, L32-37 & 46-53; C4, L12-30; C22, L43-67; C23, L1-23; C3, L2-5).

Judd '112 does not expressly teach the use of an iron oxide contrast agent so as to attenuate the ^{23}Na or ^{39}K MRI signal for ventricular cavity blood and viable well-perfused tissue. However, Berg '121 teaches a method of improving the contrast in MRI images by using a ferromagnetic or paramagnetic contrast agent such as an iron oxide bound to a polysaccharide (C2, L26-35) to decrease the signal level of the targeted tissue relative to its surroundings (C1, L10-38). It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art to modify Judd '112 to include the use of iron oxide to attenuate the ^{23}Na or ^{39}K MRI signal for ventricular cavity blood and viable well-perfused tissue. Such a modification would enable an enhanced image contrast (C1, L10-26) so as to better distinguish viable and non-viable cardiac tissue, a criticality already established by Judd '112.

Judd '112 and Berg '121 do not explicitly teach providing a contrast between the ventricular cavity and infarcted myocardial tissue. However, in the field of myocardial infarction detection, Foo '067 teaches the method of providing a contrast between the ventricular cavity and infarcted tissue (Para [0036]). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Judd '112 in view of Berg '121 to also provide contrast between the ventricular cavity and infarcted myocardial tissue in order to improve delineation of infarcted myocardium from

ventricular blood pool and normal myocardium (for motivation see abstract; Para [0014]-[0015]).

Regarding **claim 40**, Judd '112, Berg '121, and Foo '067 teach all of the limitations as discussed above. Judd '112, Berg '121, and Foo '067 do not explicitly teach manipulating the contrast agent. However Berg '121 does teach adjusting the contrast agent components and using an effective amount of the contrast agent so as to perform imaging to a particular contrast (col. 7, lines 12-46; col. 8, lines 23-48). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have manipulated the contrast agent to reduce or increase the contrast to distinguish various tissues and blood pools in the heart (for motivation see Judd for identifying infarcted tissue; also see Berg '121 for adjusting the contrast agent).

Regarding **claims 41 and 42**, Judd '112, Berg '121, and Foo '067 teach all of the limitations as discussed above. Judd '112, Berg '121, and Foo '067 do not explicitly teach manipulating the TE time to specifically reduce the ^{23}Na or ^{39}K MRI signals. However Judd '112 teach manipulating the TE (col. 6, line 66 – col. 7, line 27). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have manipulated the TE in order to reduce the ^{23}Na or ^{39}K MRI signal in ventricular cavity blood and viable well-perfused tissue (for motivation see Judd '112 col. 3, lines 46-65).

10. **Claims 8, 10-11, 23, 25, 27** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Judd '112 in view of Berg '121, further in view of Foo '067, further in

view of Weissleder (U.S. 5,492,814). Judd '112, Berg '121, and Foo '067 teach all of the limitations as discussed above. Judd '112, Berg '121, and Foo '067 do not expressly teach the use of an iron oxide contrast agent with one or more iron atoms coordinated with a polymer having oxygen substitution, and with a dextran. However, Weissleder '814 teaches an iron oxide contrast agent for use in MRI, where the tissue imaged may be damaged heart tissue, such as infarcted myocardium, where the contrast agent has one or more iron atoms coordinated with a polymer having oxygen substitution, with a dextran and where the contrast agent is in a pharmaceutically acceptable form (C1, L16-24 & L41-55; C3, L1-11 & 28-36; C5, L7-16 & L50-63; C16, L61-67; C17, L1-12). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have used the iron oxide contrast agent from Weissleder to enhance the visualization in the images of Judd '112 because the use of contrast agents in MRI to improve quality as previously shown by Berg '121, and further shown by Ranney (U.S. 5,336, 762) (C7, L48-61). Although neither Judd '112 nor Weissleder '814 nor Berg '121 nor Foo '067 specifically teach the use of MION-46, Weissleder '814 does teach the use of a variety of MION formulas that include dextran, of which MION-46 would have been an obvious choice to one of ordinary skill in the art.

Conclusion

11. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP

§ 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

12. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Elmer Chao whose telephone number is (571)272-0674. The examiner can normally be reached on 9am-4pm.

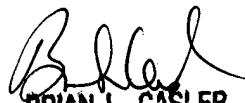
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Brian Casler can be reached on (571)272-4956. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

EC
1/22/2008


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